

diminishing in size from the base to the apex, as in *Lign.* 52, fig. 3, from the Mount of Olives.

The two families, *Rotalina* and *Textularina*, are most extensively distributed. Dr. Bailey has sent me specimens of limestone from Beyrout, Damascus, the Mount of Olives, Anti-Libanus, &c., all of which contain one or more species apparently identical with those of our English chalk; and Dr. Bailey informs me, that in the calcareous marls of the upper Missouri river, extending nearly to the Rocky Mountains, the same fossils prevail; the predominant species are *T. globulosa*, and *R. globulosa*.

PYXIDICULA (*little box*).—The carapace of the recent animalcule, Plate IV. fig. 2*a. b.*, consists of a globular or hemispherical siliceous case, in which the body was contained. The durable shields of these infusoria are often found in chalk flints. I have a slice of flint from Brighton, (discovered and presented to me by the Rev. J. B. Reade,) which contains a group of twenty individuals; a portion of this specimen, including three of the cases viewed by transmitted light, is figured in *Lign.* 52, fig. 5. It is an exceedingly delicate species, very transparent, and has a smooth surface; the cases appear as if floating in the transparent siliceous medium. The Richmond earth, so prolific in infusorial relics, contains a pyxidicula, the surface of which is richly granulated.